

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

[No. 1015.]

CHARLESTON COURIER.

The conductor of this eminent Federal Print, having determined on issuing a semi-weekly paper for country subscribers, after the manner of the "New-York Herald" and United States Gazette for the Country, to contain all the political matter and foreign intelligence of the day, the Courier for an advance of five dollars per annum, has forwarded to us a copy of his proposals, in which we are named among his agents for the District of Columbia to receive subscriptions. We cheerfully accept the task, and whatever of patronage is to be had for the new Courier in this quarter, it would give us pleasure to be the means of obtaining.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, Run in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraills,
Queens Ware in crates.

FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Rafficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Muslin Hand's,
India Mullins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Junr.

HAS FOR SALE

At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

3,800 pieces NANKKEENS,

165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
2 do. B. frs,
1 do. Emerys,
1 do. blue Goutrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago,
1 bag Hops,
94 Bunch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one cask womens' Morocco
and leather Shoes.

ALSO ON HAND,

Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

CONSISTING OF

5 bales Baitas,
5 do. Emerys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Caffahs,
30 pieces black Satin,
2 fets Tea China,
2 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
Mens' coarse and womens' Morocco and leather
Shoes,

Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 cask Mariner's Compasses,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 bls. Beef No. 1, and

A large quantity of red Soal Leather.

June 4.

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout
NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,
with plated Harness. Also, an excellent GIG
HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24.

M'Clellan & Winterbery,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Leaf and Lard Sugar in hds. &

Sugar in bls.

100 lbs. Sugar in bls.

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TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant

assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colo-
nades, book and malmul mullins, do. baltas, ma-
moodies, coffas, pinguins and long cloths, fine
cambric and British book do. linen and cotton
cambric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cam-
bric and common dimities, lawn and cambric
pocket handk's. ladies extra long silk and kid
gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white
silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gen-
tleman's beaver, doe, wash leather and thread
gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown
cotton hose, with linsens, long lawns and diapers,
creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland,
Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankens,
cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans,
extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and
chocolate bandannas, &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handomely assorted
CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

Nice sweet Oranges, and large fine
Limes and Tamarinds, best Spanish Segars by the
box, and a few nice Cocoa nuts.

Abel Willis.

June 11.

Great Bargains for Sale.

The Subscriber wishing to decline
the Dry Good business, will dispose of his stock
on hand, consisting of a variety of fashionable
goods among which are a handsome collection of
Lutestrings, at the most reduced prices. Those
who are indebted to him are requested to make
immediate payment.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

May 30.

A person qualified to in-
struct a few boys in the rudiments of Eng-
lish Education, may get employment by
immediate application to the Teacher of
the Academy in this town.

May 14.

SCYTHES.

72 dozen of the first quality just received per
the Augusta, via Baltimore, and for sale by
Cuthbert Powell.

June 8.

JUNIOR SHINGLES.

FOR SALE,

100,000 best quality 22 inch Juni-
per Shingles.

William I. Hall.

Merchants' Wharf, June 5.

WILLIAM LOVERING,

ARCHITECT,

And Builder in general, from the City of Wash-
ington and George Town,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexan-
dria and public in general, that he has removed
to the north side of Prince Street, almost opposite
Mr. Brackett's new building, to follow the line
of his profession. Where he Draws Designs,
and makes Estimates of all manner of Buildings.

ALSO,

MEASURES & VALUES

all the different work connected with the build-
ing art; and is ready to contract for any build-
ing and complete the same, from a palace to a
terrace, which will be executed in the most mas-
sive and economical style.

He hopes his long experience and general know-
ledge of business will merit the patronage of a
generous public.

May 23.

The Subscriber has taken Mr. Hodg-
son's house in Prince Street, where he will give
regular attendance in his profession as an Attor-
ney at Law. As he proposes to confine his prac-
tice to the District Courts of Columbia only,
those who honor him with their confidence may
rely on the strictest attention to their interests.

Henry Hiort.

May 31.

Just received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY

SPERMACEAN OIL,

of an excellent quality, with a general assort-
ment of

Paints, common lamp and linseed Oil.

A NEW RIDING CHAIR,

with Harness complete, may be had low for cash

George Drinker.

June 7.

C L A R E T.

THE subscribers have just received
a few boxes of Bureau Wine of a superior
quality. They have likewise for sale WINDOW
GLASS of different sizes.



The Schooner EXPERIMENT,

Capt. Tomkins

will take Freight for Charlef-
ton, S. C. if immediate application is made to

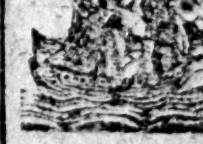
R. T. Hooe and Co.

June 15.

For NORFOLK.

The Schooner NANCY,

Joh. Palmer, Master.



Will sail in a few days.

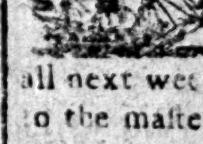
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE
apply to the master on board, or
S. Croudson and Co.

June 15.

For Philadelphia,

THE SLOOP

HARMONY,



a regular trader. She will sail in

all next week, for freight or passage, please apply
to the master on board lying at Ch. Remond's
wharf.

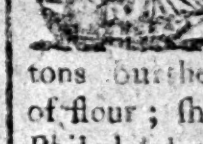
June 15.

John Ellwood.

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,

Capt. B. B. B.



A fine, new vessel of 106

tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels
of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to
Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, S. C. or to
any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton, and Co.

For Freight or Charter.

To any port in Europe or the West Indies, the
strong staunch



Brig Dolphin,

Captain Bangs.

Burthen about 1100 barrels. For terms ap-
ply at M'Clellan & Winterbery's wharf, or to

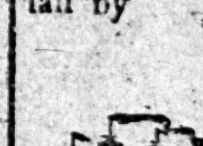
Janney & Paton.

May 24.

RICE & COTTON.

60 tierces first quality RICE.
70 bales first quality upland Georgia COT-
TON, received per schooner Patience, and for
sale by

Ricketts, Newton, & Co.

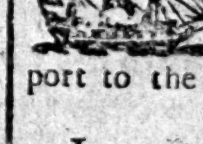


Freight Wanted.

For the above schooner,
to the West-Indies, or any
port to the Southward,

June 12.

R. N. & Co.



A few hundred barrels freight

will be taken on board the ship

William and John

Captain Woodhouse, for Kingston

(Jamaica) if application be soon made to

JAMES WILSON.

May 24.

ICE CREAMS.

LEONARD ADAMS,

CORNER of KING and WATER STREETS,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the pub-
lic generally, that he can now accommodate them
with Ice Creams. Also, with Punch, Philadel-
phia Beer, Porter, Pickled Oysters, &c. &c.

He returns them his sincere thanks for past fa-
vors and solicits a continuance, assuring them
that nothing shall be wanting as respects atten-
tion.

June 14.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

At the Cut Nail manufactory near
the lower end of King Street, formerly carried
on by Smith and Davis, still continues to

Manufacture Cut and Wrought Nails, Flooring
Brads, Sprigs, and Saddlers Tacks of every
size, and of a superior quality, which he offers
as low as can possibly be afforded in this
town. He has likewise on hand Bar Iron and

Sail Rods, which he will sell very low.

N. B. All orders from Town and Country
Merchants will be duly attended to.

March 27.

no 3m.

Public Sale.

Will be added to TUESDAY'S Sales,
 1 Elegant Mahogany Side Board,
 1 do. Marble do.
 1 pair Card Tables.
 1 pair Table Desks
 2 Italian Marble Chimney pieces
 1 set of Dining Tables with ends
 1 pair Settees
 1 handsome Fowling Piece.
 Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY

The 18th of June, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,

A House and Lot of Ground,

on the south side of Prince Street, between Royal and Pitt Streets, the house is fitted up for a grocery store with a large dry cellar; the stand is equal to any in the street. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY the 23d inst. will be sold at the dwelling of the late Charles Jameson, deceased,

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of flaves, hedding, hoop poles, coopers tools, casks, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a mare and cart, one milch cow, and the unexpired lease of a cooper's shop. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 20th of June, will be sold at the store of THOS. RICHARDS, corner of King and Pitt Streets,

All the Stock in Trade,

of said Richards, consisting of a large and very general assortment of Fashionable Dry Goods, on a credit of two, four and six months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

In Common Council,

June 14, 1804.

Ordered, That Samuel Craig, John Muncester and Joseph Dean be appointed Commissioners to hold an election at James Davidson's tavern, in the first ward, on Tuesday the 26th day of the present month, for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council, in place of George Taylor, Esq. resigned, and that due notice thereof be given.

Tell,

James M. M'Rea, c. c.

June 15.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the recovery of my POCKET BOOK, containing about Eighty Five Dollars in bank notes, and the following papers—stolen out of my counting room on the night of the 13th inst. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock:

	Dols. Cts.
A draft of Henry K. May and Co. on Gilbert Robertson and Co. of New York, in my favor for	1250
Jonah Thompson and Son's note to James H. Tucker, dated the 14th May last, at seventy-five days endorsed by me for	1350
William Cash's note to Wm. Gore, dated the 24th April last, at sixty days, endorsed by Wm. Wilton	424 50
John Potts's note to William Wilton, dated the 24th April last, at 60 days, endorsed by William Wilton,	450
Philip Carey's note to William Wilton dated the 30th of April last at 60 days, endorsed by Wm. Wilton & myself	340
William Wilton's note to me dated the 23rd of May last, at 60 days,	369 33
Jonathan Swift's note to John Potts, dated the 22d May last, at 60 days, endorsed by John Potts and myself,	750
John Potts note to me, dated the 23d May last, at 60 days.	200
Robert T. Hoot and Co's draft on James Crawford and Co. of Philadelphia, in my favour, accepted the 6th inst.	1008 33
Same of same date,	1100
Same of same date,	1100
George Lawrence's note to me dated the 29th July, 1803.	209 33
William Gore's two receipts for 34 barrels flour, R. & W. P. Richardson's receipt for 11 barrels flour.	
Phineas Janney's receipt for 11 barrels flour.	
Isaac Hollingsworth's order on Samuel Croudfon, accepted the 13th inst. for 60 barrels flour.	

Ambrose Vassie.

June 15.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 Saturday, January 7.

Debate on Mr. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase.

(Mr. Danna's speech Concluded.)

But though he did not conceive there was any grounds for impeachment in the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, yet he knew that this discussion would produce a vague and undefined censure, which he believed the judges in question ought to have an opportunity of repelling. He therefore moved the following amendment by way of preamble to the resolution.

WHEREAS information has been given to the House by one of its members, that in a certain prosecution for treason on the part of the United States, against a certain John Fries, pending in the circuit court of the United States in the State of Pennsylvania; Samuel Chase one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters district judge for the district of Pennsylvania, by whom the said circuit court was then holden, did inform the counsel for the prisoner as the court had formed their opinion upon the point of law and would direct the jury thereupon, the counsel for the prisoner must confine their arguments before the jury to the question of fact only. And whereas it is represented that in consequence of such determination of the court, the counsel did refuse to address the jury on the question of fact, and the said John Fries was found guilty of treason and sentenced by the court to the punishment in such case by the laws of the United States provided, and was pardoned by the President of the United States.

Resolved that a committee be appointed to investigate the truth of the said allegations and to report a statement of facts in the case aforesaid, with their opinion thereupon, whether the said Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them have so conducted themselves on the trial aforesaid, as to render necessary the interposition of the constitutional power of this House.

This amendment embraces all the facts stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania—points out a specific charge as the foundation of the proceeding, and yet when attached to the resolution gives to the committee the power of general enquiry.

We are told that the facts have been stated by a member of the House, and there is no reason for doubting them in the resolution. Will the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania appear on your journals, how will it hereafter be known that any fact was stated as the foundation on which to erect a committee with general inquisitorial powers? Posterity will only see the resolution, and to them it will be a precedent which will justify the creation of committee of enquiry into the official conduct of any officer without the allegation of a single fact, whenever a member may chuse to be of opinion, that a vexatious and expensive proceeding shall be instituted. It was therefore that he wished to resist the principle and for that purpose moved the amendment.

Mr. Huger said he had before stated & he now repeated, that he was not averse to an investigation; but he did not consider himself bound to vote for a resolution so vague. If the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland were adopted he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the amendment by striking out the whole of it after the word "whereas," and by inserting, "members of this House have stated in their places that they have heard certain acts of official misconduct, alleged against Samuel Chase one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and Richard Peters, judge of the district court of the district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Huger had no objection to the insertion of the last amendment, but he had to striking out the first, he therefore called for the Yeas and Nays upon striking out.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays upon striking out and carried, Yeas 79, Nays 41.

The question was then taken on inserting the amendment of Mr. Nicholson and carried, Yeas 71.

The question was then put upon agreeing to the amendment thus amended.

Mr. Purviance said he could not vote for it, because it did not state the fact. It declared that members of the House had stated that they had heard of official acts

of misconduct of both judges, when but one act had been charged against Judge Peters.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that he perceived no reason for the preamble. He hoped therefore it would not be agreed to. General enquiry was his object: and as going to limit it, he was against the preamble.

Mr. Elliot said that, had the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland prevailed he might have reconciled it to his mind to vote for the resolution thus amended. But as it stood he could not.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that when he first offered the amendment, the incorrectness suggested by a gentleman from N. Carolina had not occurred to him. To obviate this inaccuracy he would move to amend the amendment by saying "a certain act of R. Peters."

Mr. Speaker's amendment was not in order.

Mr. Nichols under such circumstances he must stand against the whole amendment.

The question taken the amendment, as amended, was lost without a division.

When the resolution for appointing a committee of enquiry was carried Yeas 81 Nays 40—as follows.

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, junior, Alexander, Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Blackledge, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Casey, J. Clay, Clopton, Crowningshield, Cutts, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Epes, Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Gillespie, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Hosbrouck, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Lieb, Lucas, Lyon, M'Cord, Merriwether, R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, Palmer, Patterson, Phelps, J. Randolph, jun. T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (of Pennsylvania) J. Rhea, (of Tennessee) Richards, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Sevier, Skinner, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, (of Virginia) Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Corlandt, Van Horne, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winston, and Wynns.—81.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Betton, J. Campbell, Camberlin, Chittenden, J. Clagget, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Doughty, Elliot, Griffin, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Hough, Huger, Hunt, J. Lewis, jun. T. Lewis, Livingston, Lowdes, N. Mitchell, S. L. Mitchell, Mott, Plar, Purviance, Sands, J. C. Smith, J. Smith (of N. York,) Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Tibbits, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth and L. Williams—41.

From the Charleston Courier.

TO THE EDITOR.

And now they sin more and more, and have made them molten images of their silver, and idols according to their own understanding, all of it the work of craftsmen, they say of them, let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves.

Therefore they shall be as the morning cloud and as the early dew that passeth away; as the chaff that is driven with the whirlwind out of the floor, and as the smoke out of the chimneys.

HOSEA, XIII. 2. 3.

THE single instance which I have selected and dwelt upon in my former letters, will serve as well as a thousand others, which might be mentioned, to prove the deplorable and degraded state of the political mind of the American people at this time. In it there is legibly written implicit credulous faith in the whole doctrine of the democratic faction, & abject submission to, and exercise of its intolerance, its persecuting spirit, its disregard of all rule, order or decency, its injustice, and its haughty love of domination. A man is held by such a faction, as all that is excellent, so long as he yields obedience to their measures, but the moment he dares to question them, persecution is the word. But the gross imposition is this, that while the driver, who sits on the coach box with his bit and his whip, directs the cattle who drag it along, whips them if they flag, and if any one of them attempts to stop at this broken bridge, or at that precipice, cuts up the rest, and makes them gallop over him, and trample him in the mire, the crack brained people follow after as fast as they can, and guided by the dust, run shouting and huzzaing, with joy regardless of the admonitions of their friends, and deaf to the calls of common sense.

What is the substance of all this? I will put it in the way of dialogue between a Federalist and a Democrat. For again

I deny to those men the name of Federalists.

Fed. Pray Mr. Demo. how do you know Major Pierce Butler? so well of him, I should like to know that grounds.

Demo. I have known him these four or twenty years. And all that time have known him to be a true patriot.

Fed. What do you mean by a true patriot?

Demo. One who always had the interest of America at heart, and always was on the right side of the question.

Fed. That is to say on your side. But pray inform me, what reason did he give you to suppose he had the interest of America at heart?

Demo. Because when he saw her oppressed by England, he left the service of that country, in which he had an honorable rank to defend her. Because he fought for her, aided her councils with his wisdom and experience, and gave his hand and his heart to raise her up to glory and independence.

Fed. This is your opinion, Mr. Demo: but in my opinion he walked aside from sound policy and the true interests of the people when he gave his support to that party which has inundated this country with false notions of government with disorganizing principles, with the principles of revolutionary France.

Demo. Sir, he never did wrong in his public capacity—He is incapable of it.

Fed. Oh I understand you, you say that, because he is on your side, and supports all your measures.

Demo. No, upon my honor, Sir, no such thing.

Fed. If he were to vote against a single measure of your party, right or wrong, you would alter your mind.

Demo. No, Sir, upon my honor, you mistake me. I value freedom of opinion too much. Every man has a right to give his opinion in a free state.

Fed. Have you heard about the change in the constitution?

Demo. I have heard such a measure is in progress.

Fed. What is the nature of it.

Demo. I do not know. But I am sure it must be good, because it comes from our party.

Fed. Indeed! Suppose it should have the effect to rob this state of its constitutional rights!

Demo. I cannot believe that.

Fed. It does, I assure you though.

Demo. You are prejudiced. I must have better authority before I believe.

Fed. If I were to give you the authority of your Senator and favorite Maj. Butler, you would believe it.

Demo. To be sure, I would take his authority for any thing: but it is impossible. He would not differ from the party on any account.

Fed. I assure you he has opposed it in congress. See here. (Shows him a newspaper which he reads.)

Demo. D--n me if I could have believed this. But he must be wrong.

Fed. What! Major Butler wrong—he whose patriotism and wisdom you so praised. What reason have you to think that he is wrong? You own you don't understand the matter.

Demo. Yes, but he must be wrong, because he opposed Mr. Jefferson's views in this instance.

Fed. But he does it to save his country.

Demo. No matter for that. There is no fear of the country—let it shift for itself. But if he does not support our party he is a bad man.

Fed. What, whether right or wrong?

Demo. Aye—right or wrong.

Fed. Look here (showing him the letter) see what he says of a conspiracy to manage the senate by a small junta.

Demo. (Reads.) He said—bad fellow. I am sorry I was so mistaken in Major Butler.

Fed. Hah, my friend will not four and twenty years patriotism and good works shelter him from your rage for this one transaction, and even if it were wrong?

Demo. No, No—to the d--l with him. I have done with him. Throwing his letter under the table.

This is a transcript of the minds of those sapient patriots who make up the faction that rules America. This is liberty *a la mode Francois*. This is the way of bringing a country on its knees at the feet of a junta. This is the way to silence a people. This is what may be called the hint direct, and if only followed with the salutary aid of the guillotine, would rival the liberty of France; whose destruction began with just such another junta, in the convent of the Jacobins, as that which now manages the Senate of the United States. If our

Public Sale.

Will be added to TUESDAY'S Sales,
 1 Mahogany Side Board,
 1 do. Marble do.
 1 do. Card Tables
 1 do. Table Desks
 2 Italian Marble Chimney pieces
 1 set of Dining Tables with ends
 1 pair Settees
 1 handsome Fowling Piece.
 Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY
 The 18th of June, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on
 the premises,

A House and Lot of Ground,

on the south side of Prince street, between Roy-
 al and Pitt streets, the house is fitted up for a
 grocery store with a large dry cellar; the stand
 is equal to any in the street. Terms &c. will
 be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY the 23d inst. will
 be sold at the dwelling of the late Charles Ja-
 meson, deceased,

All the Personal Estate

of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of
 slaves, bedding, hoop poles, coopers tools, casks,
 HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNI-
 TURE, a mare and cart, one milch cow, and
 the unexpired lease of a cooper's shop. Terms
 will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 20th of June, will
 be sold at the store of THOS. RICHARDS,
 corner of King and Pitt streets,

All the Stock in Trade,

of said Richards, consisting of a large and very
 general assortment of
 Fashionable Dry Goods,
 on a credit of two, four and six months, for ap-
 proved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 15.

In Common Council,

June 14, 1864.

Ordered, That Samuel Craig, John
 Muncaster and Joseph Dean be appointed Com-
 missioners to hold an election at James David-
 son's tavern, in the first ward, on Tuesday the
 26th day of the present month, for the purpose
 of electing a member of the Common Council, in
 place of George Taylor, Esq. resigned, and that
 due notice thereof be given.

Test,

James M. McRea, c. c.

June 15.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

Will be given for the recovery of
 my POCKET BOOK, containing about Eighty
 Five Dollars in bank notes, and the following
 papers—stolen out of my counting room on the
 night of the 13th inst. between the hours of nine
 and ten o'clock:

	Dols. Cts.
A draft of Henry K. May and Co. on Gilbert Robertson and Co. of New York, in my favor for	1250
Jonah Thompson and Son's note to James H. Tucker, dated the 14th May last, at seventy-five days en- dorsed by me for	1350
William Call's note to Wm. Gore, dated the 24th April last, at sixty days, endorsed by Wm. Wilton	424 50
John Potts's note to William Wil- son, dated the 24th April last, at 60 days, endorsed by William Wilton,	450
Philip Care's note to William Wilton dated the 30th of April last at 60 days, endorsed by Wm. Wilton & myself	340
William Wilton's note to me dated the 23d of May last, at 60 days,	369 33
Jonathan Swift's note to Jno. Potts, dated the 22d May last, at 60 days, endorsed by John Potts and myself,	750
John Potts note to me, dated the 23d May last, at 60 days.	200
Robert T. Hoot and Co's draft on James Crawford and Co. of Phila- delphia, in my favour, accepted the 6th inst.	1008 33
Same of same date,	1100
Same of same date,	1100
George Lawrence's note to me dated the 29 July, 1863.	209 33
William Gore's two receipts for 34 barrels flour, R. & W. P. Richardson's receipt for 11 barrels flour.	
Phineas Janney's receipt for 11 barrels flour. Isaac Hurlingworth's order on Samuel Croudson, accepted the 13th inst. for 60 barrels flour.	

Ambrose Vaffe.

June 15.

CONGRES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, January 7.

Debate on Mr. Randolph's motion for the ap-
 pointment of a committee of enquiry into the
 official conduct of Samuel Chase.

(Mr. Danna's speech Concluded.)

But though he did not conceive there was
 any grounds for impeachment in the state-
 ment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania,
 yet he knew that this discussion would pro-
 duce a vague and undefined censure, which
 he believed the judges in question ought
 to have an opportunity of repelling. He
 therefore moved the following amendment
 by way of preamble to the resolution.

WHEREAS information has been given
 to the House by one of its members,
 that in a certain prosecution for treason on
 the part of the United States, against a cer-
 tain John Fries, pending in the circuit court
 of the United States in the State of Pen-
 sylvania; Samuel Chase one of the associ-
 ate justices of the supreme court of the U-
 nited States, and Richard Peters district
 judge for the district of Pennsylvania, by
 whom the said circuit court was then hold-
 den, did inform the counsel for the prison-
 er as the court had formed their opinion
 upon the point of law and would direct the
 jury thereupon, the counsel for the prisoner
 must confine their arguments before the jury
 to the question of fact only. And whereas
 it is represented that in consequence of
 such determination of the court, the counsel
 did refuse to address the jury on the ques-
 tion of fact, and the said John Fries was
 found guilty of treason and sentenced by
 the court to the punishment in such case
 by the laws of the United States provided,
 and was pardoned by the President of the
 United States.

Resolved that a committee be appointed
 to investigate the truth of the said allega-
 tions and to report a statement of facts in
 the case aforesaid, with their opinion
 thereupon, whether the said Samuel
 Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them
 have so conducted themselves on the trial
 aforesaid, as to render necessary the inter-
 position of the constitutional power of this
 House.

This amendment embraces all the facts
 stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania
 —points out a specific charge as the founda-
 tion of the proceeding, and yet when at-
 tached to the resolution gives to the com-
 mittee the power of general enquiry.

We are told that the facts have been
 stated by a member on the floor, and there
 is no reason for repeating them in the resolu-
 tion. Will the statement of the gentleman
 from Pennsylvania appear on your jour-
 nals, how will it hereafter be known that any
 fact was stated as the foundation on which
 to erect a committee with general inquisi-
 torial powers? Posterity will only see the
 resolution, and to them it will be a prece-
 dent which will justify the creation of com-
 mittee of enquiry into the official conduct
 of any officer without the allegation of a
 single fact, whenever a member may choose
 to be of opinion, that a vexatious and expen-
 sive proceeding shall be instituted. It was
 therefore that he wished to resist the prin-
 ciple and for that purpose moved the am-
 endment.

Mr. Huger said he had before stated
 he now repeated, that he was not averse
 to an investigation; but he did not con-
 sider himself bound to vote for a resolution
 so vague. If the amendment of the gen-
 tleman from Maryland were adopted he
 would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the am-
 endment by striking out the whole of it
 after the word "whereas," and by insert-
 ing, "members of this House have stated
 in their places that they have heard certain
 acts of official misconduct, alleged against
 Samuel Chase one of the associate justices
 of the Supreme Court of the United States
 and Richard Peters, judge of the district
 court of the district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Huger had no objection to the in-
 sertion of the last amendment, but he had
 to striking out the first, he therefore called
 for the Yeas and Nays upon striking
 out.

The question was taken by Yeas and
 Nays upon striking out and carried, Yeas
 79, Nays 41.

The question was then taken on inserting
 the amendment of Mr. Nicholson and
 carried, Yeas 71.

The question was then put upon agree-
 ing to the amendment thus amended.

Mr. Purviance said he could not vote
 for it, because it did not state the fact. It
 declared that members of the House had
 stated that they had heard of official acts

of misconduct of both judges, when but
 one act had been charged against judge Pe-
 ters.

Mr. J. Randolph observed that he per-
 ceived no reason for the preamble. He
 hoped therefore it would not be agreed to.
 General enquiry was his object: and as go-
 ing to limit it, he was against the preamble.

Mr. Elliot said that, had the amendment
 of the gentleman from Maryland prevailed
 he might have reconciled it to his mind to
 vote for the resolution thus amended. But
 as it stood he could not.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that when he
 first offered the amendment, the incorrect-
 ness suggested by a gentleman from N.
 Carolina had not occurred to him. To
 obviate this inaccuracy he would move
 to amend the amendment by saying "a
 certain act of the justices of the court."

Mr. Speaker. The amendment was
 not in order.

Mr. Nicholson said under such circum-
 stances he must vote against the whole am-
 endment.

The question was taken the amend-
 ment, as amended, was lost without a divi-
 sion.

When the resolution for appointing a
 committee of enquiry was carried Yeas 81
 Nays 40—as follows.

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, junior, Alexander,
 Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Blackledge, Boyd,
 Boyle, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Casey, J.
 Clay, Clopton, Crowningshield, Cutts,
 Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Eppes,
 Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Gillespie, Gray,
 Gregg, Hanna, Hosbrouck, Hoge, Hol-
 land, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy,
 Knight, Lieb, Lucas, Lyon, M'Cord,
 Merriweather, R. Moore, T. Moore,
 Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson,
 Olin, Palmer, Patterson, Phelps, J. Ran-
 dolph, jun. T. M. Randolph, J. Rea, (of
 Pennsylvania) J. Rhea, (of Tennessee)
 Richards, Root, Sammons, Sandford, Se-
 vier, Skinner, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, (of
 Virginia) Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Tho-
 mas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van
 Corlandt, Van Horne, Varnum, Verplank,
 Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn,
 Winston, and Wynns.—81.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Betton, J. Campbell,
 Camberlin, Chittenden, J. Clagget, Cutler,
 Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dwight, Elliot,
 Griffin, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hast-
 ings, Hough, Huger, Hunt, J. Lewis, jun.
 T. Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, N. Mitch-
 ell, S. L. Mitchell, Mott, P. Pur-
 vance, Sands, J. C. Smith, J. Smith (of N.
 York,) Steadman, Stephenson, Taggart,
 Tenney, Thatcher, Tibbits, Van Rens-
 selaer, Wadsworth and L. Williams.—41.

From the Charleston Courier.

TO THE EDITOR.

And now they sin more and more, and have
 made them molten images of their silver,
 and idols according to their own under-
 standing, all of it the work of craftsmen,
 they say of them, let the men that sacrifice
 kiss the calves.

Therefore they shall be as the morning cloud
 and as the early dew that passeth away;
 as the chaff that is driven with the
 whirlwind out of the floor, and as the smoke
 out of the chimneys.

HOSEA, XIII. 2. 3.

THE single instance which I have
 selected and dwelt upon in my former let-
 ters, will serve as well as a thousand others,
 which might be mentioned, to prove the
 deplorable and degraded state of the poli-
 tical mind of the American people at this
 time. In it there is legibly written im-
 plicit credulous faith in the whole doctrine
 of the democratic fiction, & abject submis-
 sion to, and exercise of its intolerance,
 its persecuting spirit, its disregard of all
 rule, order or decency, its injustice, and
 its haughty love of domination. A man is
 held by such a faction, as all that is excel-
 lent, so long as he yields obedience to their
 measures, but the moment he dares to
 question them, persecution is the word.
 —But the gross imposition is this, that
 while the driver, who sits on the coach box
 with his bit and his whip, directs the cat-
 tle who drag it along, whips them if they
 flag, and if any one of them attempts to
 stop at this broken bridge, or at that preci-
 pice, cuts up the rest, and makes them gal-
 lop over him, and trample him in the mire,
 the crack brained people follow after as fast
 as they can, and guided by the dust, run
 shouting and huzzaing, with joy regardless
 of the admonitions of their friends, and
 deaf to the calls of common sense.

What is the substance of all this? I
 will put it in the way of dialogue between
 a Federalist and a Democrat. For again

I deny to those men the name of patriots.

Fed. Pray Mr. Demo. how do you know
 you know Major Pierce Butler? you
 so well of him, I should like to know his
 grounds.

Demo. I have known him these four and
 twenty years. And all that time have
 known him to be a true patriot.

Fed. What do you mean by a true pa-
 triot?

Demo. One who always had the interest
 of America at heart, and always was on
 the right side of the question.

Fed. That is to say on your side. But
 pray inform me, what reason did he give
 you to suppose he had the interest of Ame-
 rica at heart?

Demo. Because when he saw her op-
 pressed by England, he left the service
 of that country, in which he had an honora-
 ble rank to defend her. Because he fought
 for her, aided her councils with his wisdom
 and experience, and gave his hand and his
 heart to raise her up to glory and indepen-
 dence.

Fed. This is your opinion, Mr. Demo.
 but in my opinion he walked aside from
 sound policy and the true interests of the
 people when he gave his support to that
 party which has inundated this country with
 false notions of government with disorga-
 nizing principles, with the principles of
 revolutionary France.

Demo. Sir, he never did wrong in his
 public capacity—He is incapable of it.

Fed. Oh I understand you, you say that,
 because he is on your side, and supports all
 your measures.

Demo. No, upon my honor, Sir, no such
 thing.

Fed. If he were to vote against a single
 measure of your party, right or wrong, you
 would alter your mind.

Demo. No, Sir, upon my honor, you
 mistake me. I value freedom of opinion
 too much. Every man has a right to give
 his opinion in a free state.

Fed. Have you heard about the change
 in the constitution?

Demo. I have heard such a measure is in
 progress.

Fed. What is the nature of it.

Demo. I do not know. But I am sure it
 must be good, because it comes from our
 party.

Fed. Indeed! Suppose it should have the
 effect to rob this state of its constitutional
 rights!

Demo. I cannot believe that.

Fed. It does, I assure you though.

Demo. You are prejudiced. I must have
 better authority before I believe.

Fed. If I were to give you the authori-
 ty of your Senator and favorite Maj. But-
 ler, you would believe it.

Demo. To be sure, I would take his au-
 thority for any thing: but it is impossible.
 He would not differ from the party on any
 account.

Fed. I assure you he has opposed it in
 congress. See here. (Shows him a news-
 paper which he reads.)

Demo. D—n me if I could have believed
 this. But he must be wrong.

Fed. What! Major Butler wrong—he
 whose patriotism and wisdom you so prais-
 ed. What reason have you to think that he
 is wrong? You own you don't understand
 the matter.

Demo. Yes, but he must be wrong, be-
 cause he opposed Mr. Jefferson's views in
 this instance.

Fed. But he does it to save his coun-
 try.

Demo. No matter for that. There is
 no fear of the country—let it shift for it-
 self. But if he does not support our party
 he is a bad man.

Fed. What, whether right or wrong?

Demo. Aye—right or wrong.

Fed. Look here (showing him the letter)
 see what he says of a conspiracy to ma-
 nage the senate by a small junto.

Demo. (Reads.) He says a d—d bad fellow.
 I am sorry I was so mistaken in Major
 Butler.

Fed. Hah, my friend will not four and
 twenty years' patriotism and good works
 shelter him from your rage for this one
 transaction, and even if it were wrong?

Demo. No, No—to the d—l with him.
 I have done with him. Throwing his letter
 under the table.

This is a transcript of the minds of those
 sapient patriots who make up the faction
 that rules America. This is liberty *a la*
mode Francaise. This is the way of bring-
 ing a country on its knees at the feet of a
 junto. This is the way to silence a people.
 This is what may be called the hint di-
 rect, and if only followed with the salutary
 aid of the guillotine, would rival the liberty
 of France; whose destruction began with
 just such another junto, in the convent of
 the Jacobins, as that which now manage
 the Senate of the United States. If our

Congressional senators are to be anathematized, and their communications to their electors thrown contemptuously under the table to-day, what will be the fate of ordinary citizens to-morrow or next day, if they shall presume to express the least disapprobation of the measures, or to censure or oppose the wills, of those our Iron-handed lords and masters. Why, perhaps, to have their heads in a basket *a la Francois*.

That is the way to silence a people. The first step to that mode of silencing has already been taken. When menace and insult are once endured the rest will soon follow. Soon the silence of fear will be taken for acquiescence; acquiescence for contentment; and contentment for a proof of liberty. But as well may the silence of the victim at the stake of the inquisition be construed into acquiescence in his fate, or the silence of the dead into satisfaction with what is done by the living.

Yes, Americans, you who every day sin more and more, and worship idols the works of the craft men, you who *kiss the cubes*, will as the inspired Hosea says, in the verse prefixed to this letter, "be as the morning cloud, and as the early dew that passeth away, as the chaff that is driven with the whirlwind out of the floor, and as the smoke out of the chimney, if you do not leave the worship of your idols, and turn your faces to the true God."

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

From the PALLADIUM.

LETTERS TO A FRIEND.

No. II.

OUR next enquiry is 3dly. *Whether either of the three simple forms of civil Government are calculated to secure the happiness of man and Society?*

These three forms of government namely, Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, however they may differ in other respects agree in the following very important particulars: *first* they are all governments of men in distinction from a government of laws; and *secondly*, those who govern are above legal restraints: their powers being illimitable and uncontrollable. In attending to our two previous enquiries, I have I trust made it sufficiently evident, that the natural selfishness of man renders the restraints of civil law absolutely necessary to the safety and happiness of society, and that men are morally unfit to be their own governors. Now if the safety and happiness of society require, that all men should be under the restraints of civil law, then all those forms of government which distinguish those who govern from those who are governed, by placing the former above the restraints of civil law, are totally inconsistent with the safety and happiness of society. Again if men are morally unfit to govern themselves, then they are morally unfit to govern others, that is to possess unlimited and uncontrollable power over their fellowmen. But if men are morally unfit to govern their fellowmen, then all governments of men, (and such are all simple governments,) are calculated, not to secure but to destroy the happiness of man and society.

But here perhaps you will object and say, that the foregoing arguments however just and conclusive they may be with respect to simple monarchy and simple aristocracy, they are by no means applicable to the other simple form, namely democracy. For in a democracy, every man is supposed to have an equal share in the government, consequently there is no real distinction between those who govern and those who are governed. In short all govern, & all are governed. This is a very popular and as well as plausible objection. It demands attention. We will examine it. Civil government necessarily implies three things namely, *first*, Legislation or making laws; *secondly*, judging or explaining and applying laws; *thirdly*, executing or carrying laws into effect. Now the whole weight of the objection rests upon this single point, that every man has an equal share in the government.

Every man therefore must concur in making, applying, and executing every law. But will any laws be made, or applied, or executed in this way? Common sense will answer no. The bare statement of the case is sufficient to show its absurdity. But perhaps it will be said that this is an unfair statement.

That the objection does not imply, that every individual must actually concur in every act of the government; but that every individual has an equal right to concur or not concur as he pleases.

Every man in every society, be the form of government what it may, has an undoubt-

ed right to concur or not concur, in opinion at least, in every act of government. But what avails a right which may not and which cannot be exercised with effect. Take away the effectual exercise of right from any individual, and you take away that equality upon which the objection is solely founded. The truth is, in a Democracy, a majority must govern, & the minority, however large or respectable, have no more share in such a government, than they would in a simple Monarchy, or simple Aristocracy.

Should it still be urged, that in a Representative Democracy, every man has an equal share in the government, because every man has the right of suffrage, and may always exercise that right if he pleases. It may be answered, that the conclusion does by no means follow from the premises. It is not certain that because every man has the right of suffrage, every man has an equal share, or any share at all, in the legislative, executive, or judicial powers of government. Permit me to illustrate this point by an example. Suppose the government of Massachusetts to be a representative Democracy. Suppose the state to be divided into one hundred towns, each of which shall elect one representative. And suppose—that every man has the right of suffrage, and shall exercise that right by giving in his vote at the election. A majority of votes decides the choice in each town. This majority may be ninety-nine of an hundred, or it may be fifty-one. The most that we can reasonably suppose, however, will not exceed seventy-five, or three fourths of the whole number of voters.—The representatives meet in assembly and proceed to business. The very first legislative act divides them. Here again a majority must decide, and here again three fourths is as large a majority as can reasonably be expected. The result then, upon the most favorable supposition, is that forty-four of an hundred of the people of Massachusetts will have no voice or share in legislation.

And if we suppose the worst that may happen, seventy-four of an hundred, or nearly three fourths of the whole number of voters, will have no share in the government, and there can be no legal remedy.

But this not all. Under such a government, the state will be divided into parties, and every thing which relates to government will be conducted by party spirit; corruption will come in like a torrent; and every thing which deserves the name of justice will be swept away.

Such a government therefore is, if possible, less than any other, calculated to secure the happiness of men and of society.

Yours, &c.

CATO.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

Mr. LIVINGSTON having resigned the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, Gen. ARMSTRONG, of New York, we understand, is appointed his successor. (Nat. Int.)

Mr. Thornton, Secretary of the British Legation, has left the City of Washington on his return to England.

General Wilkinson arrived at Washington a few days since.

The Baron Hombolt, accompanied by Mr. Bonpland and M. Montafia, left Washington on Wednesday for Lancaster.

It is with much satisfaction we advise the public, that the Post Master General has made contracts for the *Establishment of a line of Stages* for the more safe conveyance of the mail from Washington to Chambersburg, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the same place, and from thence to Pittsburg. This arrangement commences on the first of July.

Contracts have likewise been made for the establishment of a line of stages from Richmond to Staunton, and from that place to Air Mount in Virginia making a distance of 233 miles. (Nat. Int.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

Superiority of the Democratic Editors.—Our country is now blessed with the talents of three alien editors of distinguished abilities. One has taken his stand in the metropolis of Pennsylvania, one in that of New York, and the other in that of Massachusetts. Under the influence and direction of these great literary and political characters, how can it fail that the American taste in letters should be improved, and their acquaintance with the *rights of man* advanced. The Boston editor lately un-

dertook to weigh the respective merits of several of the adverse prints, and to award the palm agreeably to the dictates of justice. In this attempt he did, the editor of this paper the honor to balance him against the fair-famed Duane—the reader need not be told which scale kicked the beam. As soon as Duane saw it, he, with characteristic modesty reprinted it in his own paper, and the editors of the United States Gazette have taken occasion from it to make themselves merry with him in the following article—

"Will any man say that Mr. Coleman is equal to Mr. Duane in the scale of talents?"

[Aurora.]

"To represent every Irish born man by his length of residence, his *revolutionary* services in the American army, his private virtues or his personal talents what they MIGHT, who did not servilely bow down and worship as a jacobin and United Irishman, was then the hue and cry of Federalism."—Aurora.

BE they what they MIGHT!!

"One of these is the case of a Catholic clergyman who in the spirit of that mild benignity so often recommended for American imitation, and for which so many prayers and eulogies are offered up on the merciful and just monarchy of Britain."—Aurora.

Eulogies offered up on the merciful and just monarchy of Britain!!!

By the horns of the altar, will any man say that Mr. Coleman is equal to Mr. Duane in the scale of talents?

"No doubt if the Rev. Mr. O'Neil were to present himself in Philadelphia or in Boston, that what he had suffered would be deemed not punishment enough."—Aurora.

That what he had suffered &c.!!!!

"Yet it is the Repertory that sermonizes upon the press, which for the short period that it has been in existence has disgraced the press to a greater extent, &c."—Aurora.

The press which for the short period that it has been in existence has disgraced the press!!!

"What is most illustrative of this creed, like other creeds, this editor who hates democracy pretends to applaud Governor M'Kean, the following lines exactly precede the above creed, and will give it as an illustration of that creed and of similar creeds."—Aurora.

Paddy Duane, is requested to translate the above from Irish, and we recommend to his attention the following queries. Is or is not *creed* the Irish for *editor*? If so, is it not usual among those of the bogg trotters who refused in their language, to consider the word "*following*," as meaning, when occasion requires, "*to go before*?" If it has not this occasional meaning, then Mr. Paddy Duane is further requested to say why a clause of the above paragraph about creeds may not be read thus "the lines which come *after go before* the creed, which exactly goes *before* them." And lastly, Mr. Paddy Duane is requested, *corollary-wise*, to answer Mr. Pasquin. "Will any man say that Mr. Coleman is equal to Mr. Duane in the scale of talents?"

(Gaz. U. States.)

The impartial judge has asked the same question as to the abilities of Mr. Cheetham and Mr. Lang. The gentle Cheetham, however, blushed so at finding himself thus extravagantly flattered, that his delicacy quite overcame him, and he declined republishing Pasquin's compliment. But that the reader may see that he is as much entitled to the victory he has gained over Mr. Lang, as Duane is to that acquired over us, we shall now select a few sentences from the first piece of his composition that presents itself—it happens to be one of his best productions.

"Mr. Denniston, another gentleman, and me, called on him."

Cheetham has long been remarkable for his enmity to syntax: thus in a late paper he says,

"Who measures the atrocity of offences by the political opinions of those who commit them, are of loose morals."

And again,

"It is presumed by the directors of the Merchants Bank to be excellent and even sound policy, such indeed as will blind We, short sighted republicans," &c.

Blind we, is certainly the language of no ordinary writer. But now for it—

"The President wanted energy! This was the eternal theme of federal animadversion; but thanks to the good sense of the people, this mantlelet to whatever is vicious in the political world no longer deceives." *Cheetham's letter to a friend.*

"They [the United States] from a young empire, advancing, indeed, with giant strides, to whatever constitutes the vigor, or *embellishes* a powerful nation."—ib.

"Where is the spirit of seventy six? at the helm of government! Yes, it is there in its full vigour without the least *attenuation*."—ib.

"He retired, pleaded with *nothing* his errors."—ib.

"What was the nature of that allegation? *Craft* of the most *sublimated* kind. What his previous conduct? A *tissue* pertaining of the same subtle and dangerous essence."—ib.

This now is all so nearly on a level with Pasquin's own manner of writing especially as evinced in some late "Sepulchral Stanzas," as he calls them, that we do not wonder he thinks the man who can write so is more than a match for Mr. Lang.

After this we hope Duane's Admirers will no longer insist on that "none but himself can be his parol." No: let justice be done:

Ambo florentes et atibus; A cades ambo, Et, cantare pares et respondere parati.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Wichelhausen, Consul of the U. States, at Bremen, dated March 17, 1804.

The Duke of Oldenburg, whose dominions mostly surround the mouth of the river Taha, has consented to have buoys laid at its entrance, which in consequence have been sent down to day by the Chamber of commerce of this city. Pilots are directed to cruise near Wangerode, a small island in the North Sea, in order to watch every vessel bound to the Taha.

THE COQUETTE,

AND

Everblowing Rose which has no Smell.

A FABLE.

GAY CLARA, beautiful and young, whose charms by half the town were sung, (For none more skill'd in every art To catch, tho' not to hold the heart) Full of her little self conceit, CLARA went forth the Spring to greet; And many a flow'r, with wanton hand, She pluck'd—then scatter'd o'er the land. At length a Rose of beauty rare, Attracted the fingers of the fair: "Sweet Rose" she said, "thou Summer's pride; Come, thou alone shalt grace my side; Thy rich perfume I covet most; In thine all other sweets are lost!" The Rose with modest blush replied, "That excellence to me's deny'd: External beauty's all I boast; Fragrance, alas! on me is lost; No husband finds me worth her care; My velvet leaves are scattered far; For sweets attend not my decay. So pluck'd, I soon am cast away!" Ah! say'st thou so, then fare thee well— For what's a rose without a smell! And, with disdain, away she threw, The flower and stem on which it grew. "Nay," says the Rose, "thy morning path, When time shall all thy beauties blight, Some wanton hand may throw the by, As I am cast—without a sigh. Our fates are destin'd thus alike, In haste we both the fancy strike; But soon as our defects are known, Upon the common both are thrown, The lack of scent to perfect me, Alas! is want of mind in thee!"

To all whom it may Concern.

KNOW YE, that whereas a sufficient number of the members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, under the twentieth article of the Rules & Regulations of the said Society, have requested that a GENERAL MEETING of the Society should be called in the month of July next, and previous to the payment of the quota called for becoming due, the members of the said Mutual Assurance Society are hereby called on to make a General Meeting, that is a majority of the members to be present in person, or by proxy duly authorized for the purpose, on Monday the 30th day of July next, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, at the hour of 12 o'clock.

W. Foulsee, President

M. A. S.

General Office of Affairs, }
Richmond June 16. } eo3w

LOST,

On Thursday the 30th day of May last, opposite the mouth of Great Yeocomico, in Virginia,

A BOAT

of the description that followeth: Her bottom was very bare of stuff, as she had not been graved for a considerable time; her sides painted red, gunwales very much chafed, and one of them had been spliced forward, only a fore and aft thwart, the top of her stern had been split off and one side nailed on, high sides and strong built. Whoever takes her up and secures her, so that I get her again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS, and if delivered to Messrs. McCubbin and Douglass, Baltimore, Messrs. Harthorne and Taylor, Norfolk, or Col. George Gilpin, Alexandria, they shall be paid for their trouble extra.

Beal Clements.

Acquia, June 16.

eo3w

PASTURAGE.

Excellent Pasturage for Horses at Two Dollars per month. Enquire of Mr. John Hodgkin, at the Indian Queen, or of

James Moxley,

near the Poor House.

June 12.

dlw eo3w

For Sale.
SPANISH HIDES,
 Seal Leather,
 Skirting do.
 Brown Tanner's Oil in barrels
 Glue do.
 Segars in boxes,
 B-Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks,
 Cowkin Whips,
 Port Wine in half pipes,
 Country Gin,
 Juniper Berries, and
 A few Jack Screws.
Daniel Murgatroyd,
 King Street.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR READY MONEY,
 Pursuant to several decrees of the high court of Chancery, held at the City of Richmond, dated on the 22d day of September and 1st of October, 1801, the 26th of March, and 25th Sept. 1802.

A TRACT OF LAND,
 Expressed by said decrees to have been mortgaged by William Armistead and Anne Cary his wife, to a certain Abraham Morehouse, of the town of Alexandria, and to have been transferred by said Abraham Morehouse to Jesse Simm of said town, and to be lying and being on Bulls Run, in Prince William County, and to contain eleven hundred and forty acres. It is expected that those who wish to purchase will examine the land. The sale will take place at James Wigginton's tavern in Hay Market, in the aforesaid county of Prince William, on Friday 13th day of July, 1804.

Thomas Lee, sen. } Com'rs.
 Gerard Alexander, }

June 12. eods

JUST RECEIVED
By R. and J. Gray,
 Book-Sellers, King Street.

A brief retrospect of the 18th Century, containing a sketch of the Revolution, and improvements in science, arts and literature during that period, by Samuel Miller, A. M. in two volumes octavo, price 4 dolls and 50 cts.
 Poems by Peter Bayley, jun. eq. a new work price 75 cents, bound.

Mavor's Universal History, vol. 1 to 5 to be comprised in 25 volumes, with Plates and Maps. Price one dollar in boards.

May 30. d

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

Dolls.

1 Prize last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
3 do.	1,000 make
6 do.	500
10 do.	200
20 do.	100
100 do.	50
250 do.	30
500 do.	25
1,500 do.	20
3,000 do.	15
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,	250
1 do. after 2,000 do.	250
1 do. after 3,000 do.	250
1 do. after 4,000 do.	250
1 do. after 5,000 do.	500
1 do. after 6,000 do.	500
1 do. after 8,000 do.	500
1 do. after 10,000 do.	500
1 do. after 12,000 do.	500
1 do. after 13,000 do.	500
1 do. after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325 prizes	150,000
9,675 blanks—not twice a prize.	
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,	15,000
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.	

This lottery has been authorized by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. co

TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenbrough, Jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, Jun. and Wm. Prichard.

TO BE SOLD,
FIFTY TWO ACRES LAND,
 with a dwelling house thereon, near Capt. Geo. Stacum's farm, about three miles from town. There is an excellent garden of fruit trees, flowers, &c. &c. and about ten acres of meadow under fence, the remainder in wood. It will either be sold for cash or short payments, or bartered for dry goods.
THOS. PATTEN,
 March 28.

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
 King near Wathing on street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of
 Gunpowder,
 Imperial,
 Hyfon,
 Young Hyfon,
 Hyfon Skin,
 Peko, Padra,
 Pouchong, and
 Com'n Souchong
TEAS
Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.
 Green Coffee of a superior quality,
 Leaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
 W. India and sugar house Molasses,
 Choice old Madeira
 Particular Teneriffe,
 Sherry,
 Bruffelles,
 Lisbon,
 Malaga and
 Port
WINES.
 Claret in small cases,
 Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
 Old Jamaica Spirits,
 Antigua,
 St. Croix, and
 St. Kitts
RUM.
 Best Holland Gin,
 White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
 Best Sallad Oil,
 Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone,
 Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
 Cayenne and black Pepper,
 Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
 Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
 Dixon's Mustard,
 Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
 Best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish Segars,
 Pearl Barley and Rice,
 Shot assorted,
 F and FF English Gunpowder,
 Single and double Battie do. in papers and canisters,
 Gun and Pistols Flints,
 White and brown Soap,
 Mould and dipt Candies, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families, and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11. d

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
 from London, and for sale at their warehouse, 750 pieces well chosen printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambrics, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and fancy Cambric, and other Muslins.
 Mullin Shawls, black Coffia, Dimities, Jeans, fancy Waistcoating, Cotton Hose, Cotton and Silk Gloves, fine 6 4 twist, Check, striped Cottons, &c.

The above Goods are entitled to Draw back on exportation.

May 11. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust,
 From James Davidson to the subscriber, on the 18th day of June next, will be exposed to sale at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises,

A Lot of Ground,
 lying upon the south side of Prince street and the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending 20 feet 10 inches upon Prince street, and running back 98 feet 6 inches, upon which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and other improvements.

George M'Munn.

May 19. eods

I will sell by PRIVATE SALE,
 the STORE and WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Allison and Geiger, situated on the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, 55 feet on Fairfax and 68 feet on Prince street; one water LOT on Water street, 44 on water street and extending 300 feet back to Union street, with the liberty of wharfage. The lot on Prince and Fairfax streets, is at present rented to Allison and Geiger for one year from the 1st Oct. next. 15 feet of the lot on Water street is let to Samuel Harper, for eight years from the 15th of October next. If the above mentioned property is not sold by private bargain, it will be sold on the premises on the 10th day of May, next when the terms will be made known. Please apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

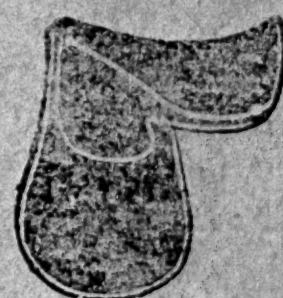
March 26. co

Public Notice.
 BY ORDER of the Council of Alexandria, I am directed to inform all those who have lots which front on any of the streets that are paved, that they are required to complete the foot pavement against this ground as the law directs, within forty days, all who refuse or neglect to comply must expect that at the end of said time the pavements not completed, will be done by order of the Council, and the expense collected from the persons chargeable therewith.

George Gilpin,
 Street Commissioner.

June 6. 2w4w

JOHN BRYAN,



Sadler, Cap and Harness Maker,
 Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he is supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and flatters himself from the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their commands.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE,
 Gentlemen's fashionable saddles made on English Trees, and in part of the best English leather, the other materials warranted also—Elastic, flatted, inlaid and plain saddles;—Leopard skin housings, and fiddle cloaths, ladies fashionable saddles with hogskin, buckskin and velvet seats, plated bridles of the newest patterns, with dukesbranch, guard, half guard and plain bits, common bridles, martingales and collars, an assortment of whips, plated Suwarrow spurs, plated and polished patent spring stirrups, plain plated ditto, portmanteaus, valises and saddle bags, horseman's caps, holsters and belts, fire buckets, carriage, waggon and cart harness furnished at a short notice. A set of neat English gig harness with plated mounting for sale.

N. B. Orders will be attended to with punctuality.

April 26. e3n

LEVI JAMES,
Sadler, Cap and Harness Maker,
 Has removed to Royal street, between Koones's and Gadby's taverns.

Where he will constantly be supplied with the best materials in his line for executing the most fashionable work.
 He has now on hand ladies and gentlemen's Saddles of the newest fashion, and an extensive assortment of plated and polished Bridle Bits, Stirrups, &c. &c.

May 22. co

Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay,
HAVING THIS DAY
 Entered into partnership under the firm of Hackley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt Streets near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of

Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.

warranted genuine, viz:

London particular Madeira, in pipes & half do.
 Lisbon
 Colmana and
 Malaga,
 Port of an excellent quality in bottles
 Medous Claret, in cases of two doz.
 Leaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars
 Sirup and Molasses,
 London bottled Porter,
 Jamaica and Antigua Spirits,
 Holland and Country Gin,
 Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
 White Wine Vinegar,
 Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,
 Fig Blue, Madder, Coperas, Brimstone,
 Salt Petre and Allum,
 English and Country Gun Powder,
 Shot, assorted,
 Georgia Cotton,
 Imperial,
 Hyfon Chulung,
 Hyfon,
 Young Hyfon,
 Hyfon Skin,
 and
 Souchongs, assorted
 Best Green Coffee,
 Spices of every kind,
 Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
 Leiper's Snuff,
 Spanish Segars of a good quality,
 Basket Salt for table use,
 Pipes in boxes,
 Wrapping paper,
 Best Sallad oil,
 Stoughton's Bitters,
 Olives,
 Seal Leather,
 Demijohns,
 Rice and Barley, &c. &c.

June 4. 6ides

WILLIAM RAMSAY
 BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.

TO RENT,
 The Dwelling House and Store in Prince street, one door east of the house occupied by Dr. E. C. Dick; they are both in good repair. P. A. H. may be had immediately. Apply as above.

June 4. 6ides

Cash given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

COMMON COUNCIL,
 June 7, 1804.

ORDERED, That Council will meet and sit to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves aggrieved by the assessment of taxable property, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of the present month, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the evening, and that Council will not consider themselves bound to attend to any appeals after the said days, and that public notice to that effect be published in each of the newspapers of the town.

Test, J. M. M'REA, c. c.

The Assessors and Wardens returns are at my counting room, the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, where the citizens interested are at liberty to call and examine them, at any time previous to the sittings of the Court of Appeals.

G. DRINKER, Collector.

June 7.

BENNETT and WATTS
HAVE IMPORTED,
 By the Augusta, via Baltimore, and opened for Sale,

Irish Linens and Sheetings,
 Cotton Kerseymeres, color'd and striped Nankeens, Drums, Jeanets, Fulkens, Dimities, and fine Cotton Shirting.

CUTLERY:

Amongst which are complete sets Ivory handle Knives and Forks of the first quality; Slaggs's best Steel Siles.

Black and navy blue superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres, Edgings and Laces, amongst which are broad French black and point Laces, plain and pic nic silk Gloves various colours, silk and cotton elastic Suspenders, white and brown Russia Sheetings and Drills.

6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d
 Flat point Wrought Nails, put, or cut and mill steel plate Saws.

June 14. 3111w 212dw 131w

The Subscriber has just received and for Sale,

New-York prime Beef and Pork in barrels.

Also,
 Sixty barrels N. Carolina Pork and New York best Sugar in this and in barrels.

BILLS on LONDON,
 at 60 days.

JAMES PATTON.

June 12. 6

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
 Alexandria County, to wit:

March adjourn'd 8th Jan. 1804.

Richard Prime, Complainant,

AGAINST

Nathaniel Dukey and Catherine his wife, Rebecca Allison, James M. M'Rea, John M'Rea, Robt. M'Rea, Nancy Allison M'Rea, Henry Lyles M'Rea, and Allison M'Rea, heirs and devisees of Robt. M'Rea, deceased, and Agnes M'Rea and Robert M'Rea, surviving executors of Robert M'Rea, deceased, and Samuel Clardie and Samuel Nicholls, administrators of Mich. Thorne deceased, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendant, Samuel Nicholls, administrator of Michael Thorne, deceased, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Samuel Nicholls, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A Copy, Test,

G DENEALE, c. c.

A 24 1w2m.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 8th instant, from the subscriber residing near Bladenburg, a bright malatto Man, about 32 years of age, upwards of six feet high, straight and big limbed, has a four down look, rather long visaged, with a small mouth and projecting chin; he commonly wears large whiskers, and is known by the name of Michael Woodward. When he went away, he had on a blue cloth pea jacket, with trowsers, of the same cloth and such as are generally worn by sailors, but as he had a large quantity of very good cloaths with him, he may appear well dressed, and will no doubt change his name and have a forged pass. Whoever will lodge the above described slave in any jail in this, or the neighborly boring states, or deliver him to the subscribers shall have a reward of 25 dollars, paid by

Richard Hill.

May 23d, 1804. 31w3v

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. N. & W. D. E. N.

Vol. IV.]

CHARLES

The conductor Print, having a semi-weekly paper after the manner of the United States and United Country, to conducter and foreign Courier for an per annum, has of his proposals, among his agent Umbria to receive fully accept the to ironage is to be in this quarter, sure to be the me

Pub

On

At 10 o'clock, will Rum in hogfish French Brandy in Gin in pipes and Whiskey and App Sugar in hhds. tie Coffee in tierces a Chocolate White and brown Mould and dip'd Raisins in kegs, b Figs in kegs and Queens Ware in FURN

A variety of

Amor

Cloths, Coa

Kerseymeres, M

Plains and Ker

Negro Cottons,

Elasticks, blue

Calimancoes and

Yarn Stockings

Chintzes and C

Irish Linens, S

Onaburgs and

Mullins and M

India Mullins

Bandanna Hand

Coloured Threa

And fundry o

June 4.

BENJAMIN

HAS

At the corner of

(JUST

2,800 pieces

165 do. Ba

2 bales San

2 do. Baf

1 do. Em

1 do. Blac

1 do. Ind

2 sacks Sag

1 bag Hop

94 Birch Flo

3 cafes and

and leat

ALSO.

Fifteen bales

5 bales Saff

5 do. Em

4 do. San

1 do. Caff

50 pieces bla

2 sets Tea

2 quarter ca

Mens' coarse w

Leiper's Snuff in b

1 case Marin

10 coils Cord

24 bags Pepu

40 bis. Beef

A large quantity

June 4.

For

For a term of

NEGRO WOMAN.

FO

A HAND

with plated Harne

HORSE. Apply to

Feb. 24.